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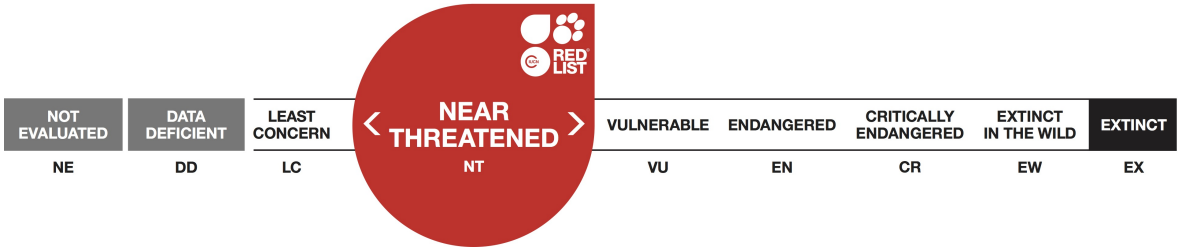
Pittosporum poumense

Assessment by: Gemmill, C., Veillon, J.-M., Amice, R., Cazé, H., Dumontet, V., Fleurot, D., Garnier, D., Gâteblé, G. & Maggia, L.



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Taxonomy

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Plantae	Tracheophyta	Magnoliopsida	Rosales	Pittosporaceae

Taxon Name: *Pittosporum poumense* Guillaumin

Taxonomic Source(s):

Tirel, Ch. and Veillon, J.-M. 2002. *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, tome 24. Pittosporaceae*. Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened ver 3.1

Year Published: 2017

Date Assessed: July 23, 2015

Justification:

Endemic small tree of New Caledonia, *Pittosporum poumense* is a species mostly found on the west coast from Bourail to Poum with a disjunction to the east coast near the Thio area (type-locality for this species). *Pittosporum poumense* is found in shrubland from sea level to 800 m asl., mostly on serpentine alluvium. Its area of occupancy and extent of occurrence are equal to 244 and 3,347 km² respectively for a total of around twenty localities (=locations). Among threats linked to projected continuous decline of habitat are : mining activities, bushfires, and invasive species such as Rusa Deer and feral pigs. Using criterion B, *P. poumense* is assessed as Near Threatened (NT) as it is close to qualifying for a threatened category (VU) B1ab(iii)+2ab(iii).

Geographic Range

Range Description:

Endemic small tree of New Caledonia, *Pittosporum poumense* is a species mostly found on west coast from Bourail to Poum with a disjunction to the east coast near the Thio area (type-locality for this species).

Country Occurrence:

Native: New Caledonia

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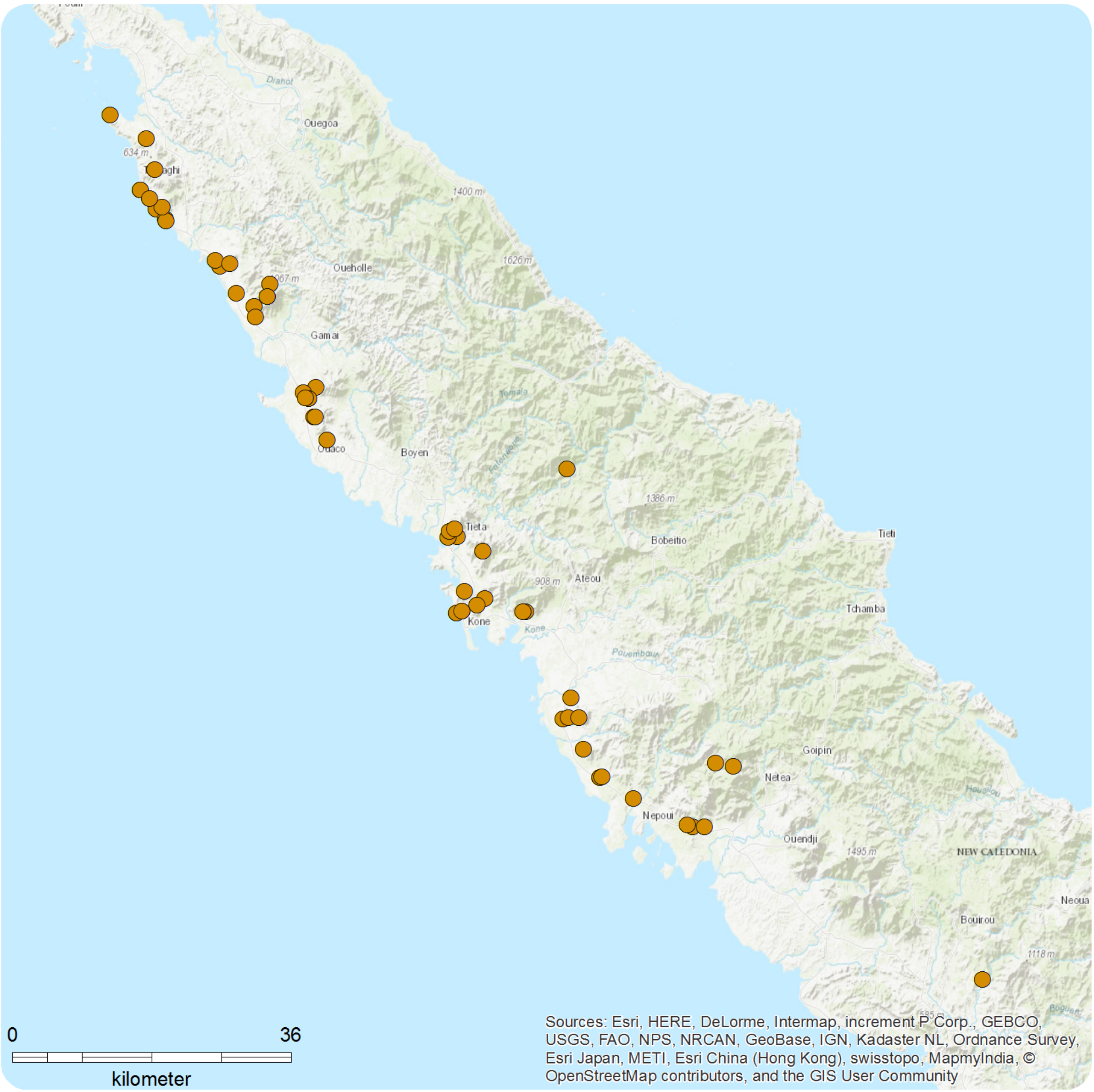
Distribution Map

Pittosporum poumense



Range

Extant (resident)

Compiled by:

IUCN SSC New Caledonia Plants RLA

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any official endorsement, acceptance or opinion by IUCN.

Population

Population size is unknown.

Current Population Trend: Decreasing

Habitat and Ecology (see Appendix for additional information)

P. poumense is found in shrubland from sea level to 800 m asl., mostly on serpentine alluvial.

Systems: Terrestrial

Threats (see Appendix for additional information)

The main threats related to the decline of habitat quality of *Pittosporum poumense* are caused by mining activities, fire and invasive animal species such as Rusa Deer (*Rusa timorensis*), wild pigs, as well as induced water stress by environmental changes. New Caledonia contains between 20 - 30% of the world's nickel resources. Intense mining activities since the late 19th century has generated soil erosion (1.2% of bare ground mapped by SPOT5 in 2007).

Conservation Actions (see Appendix for additional information)

Pittosporum poumense is not protected by any legislation and is not known from any protected area. The type specimen collected from Thio described by Balansa raises questions because it is the sole collection on the east coast. Field surveys of this area and/or detailed study on origin of this type are required. According to recent genetic studies, populations of Boulinda, Pindaï, Poum and Tinip show genetic differences. Those populations depict a continuum of genetic variability, which support the need for specific conservation measures for each subpopulation to be established.

Credits

Assessor(s): Gemmill, C., Veillon, J.-M., Amice, R., Cazé, H., Dumontet, V., Fleurot, D., Garnier, D., Gâteblé, G. & Maggia, L.

Reviewer(s): Tanguy, V.

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Tirel, Ch. and Veillon, J.-M. 2002. *Flore de la Nouvelle-Calédonie, tome 24. Pittosporaceae*. Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Citation

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External Resources

For Images and External Links to Additional Information, please see the Red List website.

Appendix

Habitats

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Habitat	Season	Suitability	Major Importance?
3. Shrubland -> 3.5. Shrubland - Subtropical/Tropical Dry	-	Suitable	-

Threats

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Threat	Timing	Scope	Severity	Impact Score
11. Climate change & severe weather -> 11.2. Droughts	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
3. Energy production & mining -> 3.2. Mining & quarrying	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation		
7. Natural system modifications -> 7.1. Fire & fire suppression -> 7.1.1. Increase in fire frequency/intensity	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.1. Ecosystem conversion 1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Sus domesticus)	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		
8. Invasive and other problematic species, genes & diseases -> 8.1. Invasive non-native/alien species/diseases -> 8.1.2. Named species (Rusa timorensis)	Ongoing	-	-	-
	Stresses:	1. Ecosystem stresses -> 1.2. Ecosystem degradation 2. Species Stresses -> 2.1. Species mortality 2. Species Stresses -> 2.2. Species disturbance 2. Species Stresses -> 2.3. Indirect species effects -> 2.3.7. Reduced reproductive success		

Conservation Actions in Place

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Conservation Actions in Place
In-Place Land/Water Protection and Management
Occur in at least one PA: No
Invasive species control or prevention: No
In-Place Species Management
Successfully reintroduced or introduced beningly: No
Subject to ex-situ conservation: No

Research Needed

(http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/classification-schemes)

Research Needed
1. Research -> 1.1. Taxonomy

Additional Data Fields

Distribution
Estimated area of occupancy (AOO) (km²): 244
Continuing decline in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in area of occupancy (AOO): No
Estimated extent of occurrence (EOO) (km²): 3347
Continuing decline in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Extreme fluctuations in extent of occurrence (EOO): No
Number of Locations: 1-20
Continuing decline in number of locations: No
Extreme fluctuations in the number of locations: No
Lower elevation limit (m): 1
Upper elevation limit (m): 800
Population
Continuing decline of mature individuals: No
Extreme fluctuations: No
Population severely fragmented: No
No. of subpopulations: 1-20
Extreme fluctuations in subpopulations: No

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Habitats and Ecology
Continuing decline in area, extent and/or quality of habitat: Yes
Generation Length (years): 0

The IUCN Red List Partnership

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is produced and managed by the IUCN Global Species Programme, the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) and The IUCN Red List Partnership.

The IUCN Red List Partners are: Arizona State University; BirdLife International; Botanic Gardens Conservation International; Conservation International; NatureServe; Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Sapienza University of Rome; Texas A&M University; and Zoological Society of London.